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DUO
THE TWO-COLOURED PEN WITH AUTOMATIC CHANGING MECHANISM
GLOBUS

THE JERUSALEM POST

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IT is many years since a serious new political party has set out on its hopeful way in this country: one that emerges from the union of two quite dissimilar groups which recognize the need for unity and compromise is doubly welcome. It was high time, too, that some new party should be formed if we are ever to attain the stability of the two-party system, as opposed to the obvious dangers inherent in the multi-party, coalition government that troubled France for so many years and in Germany ended in Hitler's Division Reich. In effect, we have had a one-party system, with no government possible unless Mapai formed its centre. The opposition indulged in day-dreams because it knew it could not be called upon to fulfil its promises, and the blind conservatism born of decades of office hampered flexibility in a period of rapid change.

The whole trouble with the new party so far has been that it has offered no programme except a nebulous "liberalism." In the early 19th century, this meant the wish to liberate the people from tyrannical rulers and greedy employers, to give them decent living conditions as well as freedom of speech. Today these things are taken for granted, and liberalism, if it means anything definite, means freedom from dogma, political, economic and religious, and emphasis on the right of the individual to go his own way without government interference. It is not, in itself, a sufficient programme for an emerging country that is not yet one-quarter built, and half of whose population is not only underpaid but under-educated, a country which must plan ahead for future citizens of whom we do not even know whether they will ever come, and which is surrounded by hostile neighbours.

It is not surprising that, as a result, most of the members of the new party see their future not in a government that will seek new paths, but in a coalition with Mapai in which they will at long last be able to figure as "equal partners" and gain more influence. This is scarcely national renewal.

Owing to this lack of a bold new design there have been growing pains and quarrels between the functionaries of the two defunct groups. It has been natural to look to some well-known outside personality, such as Dr. Nahum Goldmann, in the hope that his record of activity and his persuasive platform personality will bring not only votes, but the kind of leadership within the party that would make for unity. Also, Liberals who complain of the narrowness of the labour programme and Mr. Ben-Gurion's excessively Israel-centred approach to all problems may welcome a leader who is a prominent figure in world Jewry outside Israel. But Dr. Goldmann not only has not yet made up his mind how much of his world citizenship he should give up, he also proposes a new look in foreign relations that would be left of Mapai, if it is to be taken seriously at all. At the party's founding meeting he spoke of the need for a closer approach to Russia, even at the expense of relations with the West; grave doubts will also arise over his vision of a great demilitarized Arab empire in a neutralized Middle East, within which Israel would be an accepted enclave.

There is no indication that the Soviet Union is more interested in a *defence* in the Middle East than anywhere else, and few people in Israel, within or without the new party, really understand the friendship is at best uncertain. It might be little short of tragic if the new party were to accept his leadership for the sake of the votes it might bring, but in the hope that he will drop his policies later.

In a new party, aims and policies should come first, and party machinery later to carry them out. It is not enough to proclaim: "We are the alternative," unless we are told just where this alternative is to lead us.

West Calls On Soviets to Aid Truce in Laos

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and Britain have expressed deep concern to the Soviet Union over delays in arranging a cease-fire in Laos, where a new crisis threatens as rebel attacks continue.

Diplomatic sources here said that if the expression of concern had no effect, the South-East Asia Treaty Organization powers were expected to discuss steps to prevent the Communists taking over Laos.

The State Department last night summoned Mr. Mikhail Menchikov, the Soviet Ambassador, and informed him of American concern at continued fighting in the South-East Asian Kingdom. Mr. Lincoln White, the Department's spokesman, told reporters.

He said Mr. Chester Bowles, Acting Secretary of State, held a "general discussion" on the situation in Laos with the envoy. However, no note was presented to Moscow. He could not say what the Russian reaction was.

President Kennedy also met today the National Security Council, a top policy-making body comprising military, diplomatic, and intelligence chiefs, for what diplomatic observers believed was a further discussion on Laos.

In London, Mr. Edward Heath, British Deputy Foreign Minister, called in the Soviet Ambassador there, Mr. A. Solodov, to make the British view known.

Israeli Dental Clinic For Sierra Leone

The official Israeli delegation to the Sierra Leone independence celebrations headed by Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon yesterday was received by Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai. The Premier was presented with a completely equipped dental clinic as Israel's present for the occasion.

Mr. Ben-Aharon also took the opportunity to extend an invitation to Sir Milton to visit Israel.

Yesterday, the Soviet Government recognized Sierra Leone as an independent and sovereign state and announced it was ready to establish diplomatic relations and exchange envoys, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tshombe 'Released,' But Not Allowed to Return Home

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — After a flurry of conflicting reports, word finally reached the U.N. here yesterday that President Tshombe of Katanga still was being held by Congolese soldiers at Coquilhatville airport.

Cuban Militia Chasing Remnants

KEY WEST, Florida. — A clash between Cuban troops and remnants of a rebel invading force was reported yesterday by the Cuban Radio. About 100 rebels were being pursued.

One Castro militiaman was killed and two rebels were wounded during the skirmish in the area where the invaders landed last week.

The Radio also said a delegation of railroad workers from the Soviet Union is en route to Cuba for Tuesday's May Day rally.

Dr. Castro yesterday said that death should not be the punishment for Cuba's invaders at this moment because "the people's great victory should not be belittled by excess."

Speaking during a surprise appearance at a television parade of prisoners here, he said, however, that "criminals" from the era of ex-President Batista would not be spared.

The bearded, uniformed Cuban Premier took the opportunity to ask the prisoners: "You all thought you were going to be assassinated, didn't you?"

"Yes," they roared in reply and he added: "Instead you have been treated politely."

JFK Sees Threat To U.S. Security

NEW YORK (UPI). — President Kennedy said yesterday "no war ever posed a greater threat to our security" than the current world situation.

The chief executive said there is a "need for far greater official secrecy" where national security is involved, and urged every U.S. newspaper to ask itself not only whether a story was newsworthy but also whether it was "in the national interest."

Mr. Kennedy's remarks were made at a dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

US Places 1st 'Telescope' Into Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL. — The U.S. yesterday put a "space telescope" into orbit to study cosmic radiation at a range of 300 to 700 miles above the earth.

Success of Geneva Talks 'Up to USSR'

GENEVA (Reuters). — The U.S. said yesterday that the "success or failure" of the three-power nuclear test ban conference here now depended entirely on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arthur H. Dean of the U.S. told yesterday's one-hour session that the future of the two-and-a-half-year-old negotiations rested on whether Russia insisted on a three-man council, with built-in veto, to head the treaty control organization, or returned to its former agreement of a five-man council.

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, said he would study Mr. Dean's statement and reserved the right to reply later.

CYPRUS EMBASSY

NICOSIA (Reuters). — Sources close to President Makarios said last night that the Cyprus Cabinet yesterday decided to establish an Embassy in Moscow.

Court Decides Today on Testimony of Nazis

By DOUGLAS LANKIN, Post Legal Correspondent

The Eichmann court postponed until this morning its decision on the admissibility of affidavits made by Nazis who are still alive, in order to hear Attorney-General Gideon Hausner's Robert Servatius' suggestion that an Israeli judge be sent to Germany to hear the testimony of witnesses there.

A question which has been vexing the court and opposing counsel since the beginning of the trial concerns the testimony of persons who were once members of the S.S. or the Gestapo, or played some other role in the Nazi hierarchy.

The Attorney-General has stated categorically that any such person who is brought to trial if they have not been cleared of all suspicion of having committed any of the crimes listed in the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law.

The only concession which the law makes is that any sentence served abroad will be taken into consideration if the person is convicted again in Israel for the same offence.

However, in order to give the defence every opportunity of collecting evidence, the prosecution has suggested that the defence avail itself of the procedure provided for in the Legal Assistance to Foreign States Law. Under this law, a judicial authority in Israel may ask a country with which it has a reciprocal arrangement to arrange for a court of that country to summon and hear witnesses and send the testimony so taken to Israel.

Israel has such an arrangement with West Germany, and the two countries have availed themselves of one another's courts on several occasions.

The defence objects to having its witnesses examined by a German or Austrian court on grounds that the German code does not differentiate between witnesses for the defence and witnesses for the prosecution. It regards all as witnesses of the court and therefore does not provide for examination, cross-examination, and re-examination, as does English law. This would appear to be more to the disadvantage of the prosecution, as it would be deprived of the opportunity of cross-examining defence witnesses.

The defence also objects to the admission of affidavits

De Gaulle Launches Wide Purge Of Extreme Rightists in France

Defiant Legion Blasts Camp Challe Said Backed by U.S.

'Quick Justice' For Mutineers

PARIS (Reuters). — President de Gaulle, using his special powers, has created a special "quick justice" tribunal which is expected to try and sentence ex-General Maurice Challe, leader of the Algerian revolt, within a month.

The sentence, which may be death, will be carried out within that time. The other mutiny leaders will be tried by the same tribunal if caught.

In Algiers, Vice-Admiral Querville, Algerian navy commander with which Challe was not the master-mind behind the rebellion but was brought in mainly because he had popular backing in Oran.

B-G Lauds Victory By de Gaulle

PARIS (INA). — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday sent a message to President de Gaulle stressing "the courage and the wisdom" which marked his action.

1,000 Whites Said Killed in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Almost 1,000 white men, women and children are estimated to have died in the wave of African terrorism in Angola, according to a South African Press Association correspondent in Luanda, the Angola capital.

Meanwhile, the authorities in Luanda have published another list of more than 200 dead and missing persons — victims of rebel attacks, the correspondent reported.

It includes the names of whole families who have been massacred together. From one family of 17, only three escaped.

The Luanda authorities, however, are satisfied that order has been restored in the eastern (native) quarter of the city and have consequently lifted the 8 p.m. curfew imposed on all civilians in the district.

Teachers Decide To Resume Talks

Another round-table meeting to discuss terms for ending the strike of the secondary school teachers has been convened for today by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Mystery reports of the death of King Ahmed of Yemen continued to circulate in the neighbourhood of British protectorate of Aden yesterday. The Imam suffered bullet wounds when three men he associated with him were shot in the hospital at Hodeidah on March 26.

De Gaulle Launches Wide Purge Of Extreme Rightists in France

Defiant Legion Blasts Camp Challe Said Backed by U.S.

By MAURICE CAER, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — A mighty purge of the French military police and civil services has begun following the collapse of the army revolt in Algeria.

Up to yesterday the police had arrested approximately 400 suspects in a roundup of extreme right wingers. In Greater Paris alone, about 200 are being held, although no prominent figures have yet been detained.

The military authorities have also closed Foreign Legion recruiting offices throughout the country. "France Soir" reported this may be an indication that the 130-year-old Legion or at least some of its units, might be dissolved.

Since his return to power in June 1958 President de Gaulle has been trying to rid the French system of its Fascist poison by, as it were, burning it as well as psychiatric treatment.

The contempt for democracy bred in officers and officials the new feeble governments falling one after another in the perpetual game of political skittles — this contempt Gen. de Gaulle hoped to eliminate by a display of governmental strength under his leadership.

He hesitated to resort to surgery lest democracy die under the operation. Fascist elements forming part of the state apparatus who were always seeking to direct this apparatus as they saw fit were too elusive to be destroyed by the sword. But the four-day army mutiny in Algeria brought the abacus to a head and now that it has burst, the toxin has not to be drained. This Gen. de Gaulle intends to do with the utmost thoroughness.

Now the President stands in a vastly improved position in the forthcoming Evian parity with the F.L.N. He will be able to say in effect to the F.L.N. "I have wholly disposed of my Algerian Fascist." Now it is up to you to show you have the whip hand over your Nasserist Fascists.

Meanwhile, in an editorial in "Le Monde," which there is every reason to believe is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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The Weather

FORECAST: Fair to partly cloudy. Similar.

WEATHER SUMMARY: A weak barometric ridge down the Eastern Mediterranean is causing fair weather.

Mt. Canaan	48	5-22	8-22
Tiberias	36	16-28	14-28
Haifa Port	85	17-30	15-30
T.A. Kirya	62	15-22	14-22
T.A. Port	68	16-29	13-29
Lydda Airp.	44	12-23	11-24
Jerusalem	44	11-26	10-26
BeerSheba	37	13-25	12-26
Eilat	29	29-32	19-32
Nazareth	54	-21	11-21
A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.			

Israel's Economy: The Basic Issue

Beit Berl Symposium and the Need for Currency Reform

By Our Economic Editor

NO publication could be more topical today than a little stencilled booklet entitled "Our Economic Policy" and issued by the Beit Katsnelson School. It is a verbatim report of the symposium held at the school by top Mapai echelons in June 1959.

The very decision to publish the report almost two years after the discussion took place shows that party headquarters do not consider it dated — and quite understandably so, as the symposium was convened in order to review the basic principles of the economy's economic programme for the forthcoming general elections. Moreover, the circumstances prevailing then show a striking similarity to the current issues: the pivotal points of the debate were declining agricultural prices and rising wage demands, with teachers strike in the offing. On the other hand, to the extent that the economic situation has changed, we are now better able to judge the validity of the arguments raised, and the gap between theory and practice. The actual importance of both is self-evident, particularly since economic issues are likely to occupy a more important place in the coming election campaign than might originally have been expected. Whatever else may come out of the formation of the Liberal Party, it must bring in its wake a current formulation of the matters that are at stake in this field.

Basic Targets

The Beit Berl symposium was not concerned with details of application but with basic policy targets, and its keynote was set by Professor Patinkin's opening address, in which he delivered a reasoned plea for slowing down the rate of private consumption, in this country from an average five per cent a year to no more than three per cent. He was not concerned with the rate of Israel's economic growth, he said, which was rather high compared with other countries, but with her advance towards economic independence. In view of the present reliance on foreign aid, Israel was unique in the extent of her aggregate resources supplied from abroad, which oscillated between 20 and 25 per cent according to the official rate of exchange and was even higher at a realistic rate.

Another feature that is often said to be peculiar to Israel's economy is the high rate of investment, which is sometimes considered as the reason why the influx of foreign capital cannot be dispensed with. However, Professor Patinkin pointed out that Israel's record in this respect was not extraordinary and that statistical evidence did not suggest a necessary correlation between a high level of investments and dependence on foreign aid. In any case, the importance of this point has receded in the past two years.

For the share of investments in national product has steadily declined. In 1960 gross investments accounted for no more than 18 per cent of the economy's aggregate resources, against 22.5 per cent in 1957. On the other hand, our reliance on foreign aid has not diminished. The import surplus provided 14.5 per cent of the aggregate resources in 1958, and after dropping to 11 per cent in 1959 rose again to 15 per cent in 1960. In the current year its share will be all forecasts be even higher.

The index of economic dependence devised by Professor Patinkin startlingly shows that our progress in this respect has been negligible indeed. If the amount of home consumption (including depreciation of assets, but excluding investments and exports) is compared with the gross national product, i.e. the amount of goods and services provided by our economy, we find that against an excess of consumption which averaged 10 per cent in the period 1953-1957, a positive balance of about 1 per cent was achieved in the next four years, 1957-1960. However, that figure is based on the official rate of exchange. At a more realistic rate, the gross national product, i.e. the amount of goods and services provided by our economy, leaving nothing for new investments.

Demands of Immigration

For a long time another argument was in vogue in order to justify our inability to cover national consumption without recourse to additional resources — it was the absorption demands of mass immigration, which on the one hand required excessive social services and subsidies, and on the other hand failed to contribute more than a trifle to actual production. Professor Patinkin's computation showed that these requirements could not account for the whole of the gap. And here too a point which may have carried weight in the past is no longer applicable. The impact of immigration on the national economy has diminished. Most of the newcomers now find employment in the private sector. The framework of services has been created and need not be expanded greatly any longer. Unemployment among immigrants has been largely wiped out, and their living standards have been raised and adjusted to the new circumstances. Of course, a great many social and economic tasks still remain in this respect, but one cannot pretend any longer that they exceed in scope and relative importance those of other countries are confronted.

At the same time, the living standard of the Israeli population has improved considerably, and the gap between it and the West European standards — which are in any case among the world's highest — has narrowed. Moreover, social fertility in Israel is less pronounced than in most other countries, and as a result the need to help the spending in order to help the

underprivileged classes is less urgent. In 1950-1956 the annual rise in consumption per capita averaged 2.75 per cent in Norway and Holland, and 4 per cent in France and Italy. Israel therefore could thrive and expand production without improving the people's living standards as rapidly as she has done.

The decisive argument in favour of retrenchment is, of course, the impending deterioration of our balance of payments although the public has almost lost sight of this point owing to the abundance of foreign currency we have lately been receiving. However, Professor Patinkin points out that a large part of our foreign currency income consists of loans on which interest must be paid, quite apart from their eventual redemption. In the four year period 1955-1959 our net foreign indebtedness, after deduction of the accumulated reserves — increased by \$200m. (though only \$30m. of this amount was payable in foreign currency). In 1960 this rise in debts slowed down, but one has to bear in mind that foreign investment in Israel has been taken the place of loans, and also made on the assumption that they will carry yields that are at least comparable to the interest rate on the service of the foreign debt, plus dividends on foreign investments, amounted to 10 per cent of the total import surplus in 1958 and is bound to increase in importance. On the other hand, German reparations, which still provide one-eighth of our total foreign currency revenue, will cease in only two years, and both restitution and the American grant-in-aid cannot be relied upon indefinitely. Mr. Pinhas Sapir argued at the symposium that by the mid-sixties we should have to replace or save annually about \$1,000m. of foreign revenue, i.e. exactly one-half of the net capital influx in 1960.

Cutting Aid

It is plain common sense that the nation should prepare for that rainy day by something else than cavalier improvement of its living standards. Professor Patinkin calculated that if output per capita continued to grow by five per cent annually, while consumption grew by three per cent and the amount of gross investment also increased by five per cent, we could cut in half our dependence on foreign aid by providing alternative home resources — in a matter of six to nine years. He also stressed that the low level of savings in Israel was mainly due not to a shortage of private savings but to the persistent deficits of the public sector, including municipalities and the Jewish Agency.

Subsequent surveys have shown that Professor Patinkin may have been too optimistic in respect of the private sector, but public financial policy has not improved. The five per cent increase in output per capita, which could be considered a conservative estimate in 1958, was barely reached in 1960. The rate of

growth of the gross investment has been less than five per cent. On the other hand, consumption in real terms per capita advanced seven per cent in 1959 and six per cent in 1960. In the current year all these trends are expected to worsen even more.

This development must be kept in mind, because Professor Patinkin's thesis was acclaimed by virtually all debaters, including Ministers Sapir and Eshkol, even though they pleaded that a high level of government expenditure was required in order to provide jobs for the expected immigrants and that economic expansion necessarily involved taking many of the crucial role of wages. In retrospect, however, this plea proves to be off the point. Immigration has not been as heavy as to necessitate excessive spending, and the marked deterioration of our economic performance was clearly caused by the failure to adopt a fiscal and monetary policy that would deliver the economy to the promised state of getting rid of foreign aid.

Electoral's Query

To be sure, Mr. Eshkol admitted in a rejoinder to Professor Patinkin's insistence that the electorate would certainly like to know whether the publication of the proceedings of the symposium today spells the courageous admission of getting rid of the decision to stick to it whatever happens.

At this juncture two points should be added. First, the case for retrenchment is solved by better physical planning, while our persistent monetary instability undermines the efficacy of planning. Second, in its wake a waste of economic resources. While gross output and turnover figures tend to rise in inflationary periods, net productivity, which is decisive for economic soundness, advances most under stable conditions.

Secondly, one should not confuse the upward saving issue with the devaluation problem. Whether or not the Israeli pound should be devalued depends on many practical considerations. At present, it is not in itself a guarantee of an end of the inflationary pressure. While Professor Patinkin's thesis has been repeated on several occasions, he expressly warned at the symposium that it would be of little avail if wages and salaries were not allowed to rise proportionately. The recent inflationary developments make radical currency reform more urgent — and at the same time make the difficulties involved and the probable impact of such a step on our economy. In order to succeed, a devaluation must be based either on cooperation with the trade unions or on sharp measures against opposition. A standard drop and subsequent rise were noted in a substantial part of the equity section, especially in finance and land shares, though not in every case, were the losses of the previous week wiped out. Among the Industrials, Ala, Asis and Sahar may be a major factor in the upward movement, while Argaman, substantially overvalued, was quoted on Wednesday at 118. Five points below issue price.

STORMY WEEK ON 'CHANGE'

IT proved to be a stormy week at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Trading in ILDC's big rights issue — almost 11m. — was confined to Sunday, when it was accompanied by a heavy and almost general decline in equities. The ILDC rights, entitling holders to purchase the new shares at 20, were traded at 10 on Sunday and at 20 on Monday as against an anticipated 50 to 60, although by the time the new shares themselves appeared on the Blue List on Wednesday, their price had more or less recovered to 247, buyers in every case, were the losses of the previous week wiped out. Among the Industrials, Ala, Asis and Sahar may be a major factor in the upward movement, while Argaman, substantially overvalued, was quoted on Wednesday at 118. Five points below issue price.

In the light of the above developments, the Sagami Commission, which gives the green light to the decision to hold back further emissions for the time being until the absorption capacity of the market can be examined more closely, taking into particular consideration the impending large issue of Dosh Sea shares which will probably be given priority

EL AL'S FIRST 707 TAKES THE AIR

The first of three Boeing 707-320 Intercontinental ordered by El Al Israel Airlines is shown taking to the air on its maiden flight. Powered by four Pratt & Whitney turbojet engines, it has a cruising speed of more than 600 miles an hour and a range of approximately 4,000 miles. It has been flying a leased Boeing 707 Intercontinental over its transatlantic route since January.

Belgium Turns to Skills

By YACOVY ARDON

FOR the traveller accustomed to doing most of his long-distance travelling on the Haifa-Jerusalem morning train, an exercise of three hours and 15 minutes, it comes as a psychological jolt to rise into the clouds at Lydda and to find himself delivered in about half an hour in Vienna, some 2,500 km. away. After a 20-minute break and a look at Europe's latest airport architecture at Lydda and to find himself delivered in about half an hour in Vienna, some 2,500 km. away.

It is taken some time and reflection to adjust the mind to this jet propulsion of the second half of the 20th century and to this annihilation of the old experience of time and space. Sabena, the national Belgian airline, now runs bi-weekly jet service between Lydda and Brussels, via Vienna. It means that the Belgians, like most of Europe, have become our spatial neighbours. Belgium is the most densely inhabited country in the world. A population of nine million lives in an area of 30,000 sq. km. as much again as Israel. Coal is their only substantial natural resource.

More important than coal, however, are their industrial skills, their communications — consciousness, their will to work. If Europe is seen as a wheel, Belgium is the hub. Transport economies is in the Belgians' blood. They are the stevedores of Europe — Antwerp port, one of the world's greatest for general and bulk cargo, handles some 40 times the volume of Haifa.

Densest Rail Net

Belgium has the densest rail net in all Europe. Much of the time gained by jet flying is wasted in most countries by road travel from airport to city. In Belgium, centres held up by traffic lights, jams and jams. At Brussels airport you board a rail car, and in 15 minutes and some underground travel later underneath the Sabena air terminal, in the heart of Brussels, beside the Central Railway Station, When Tel Aviv plans its underground, it should remember this brilliant solution of the Belgian problem.

The Belgians sense the approach of the air age early. They set up their first airlines in 1923. The airline's management prides itself on being the first to use jet flying for the nation's economy.

The big banks came in for some criticism in the press, probably not understood because they did not support prices, which is considered their responsibility. It seems certain that some lessons will be learnt in the right places from what happened on the stock exchange during the week. There may also be a lesson in the right places from what happened on the stock exchange during the week.

The Belgians have no use for "economic independence," knowing that such a concept is unrealistic nowadays. Under modern conditions, a market of nine million people is not viable as a self-contained unit. A Belgian newspaper recently noted that the Central Railway Station, decision to continue the duty-free import of British beer. (The Belgians, it should be noted, make very good beer themselves and drink it.) And women, in times of good fortune and adversity, are generous quantities.) This character of a Fostert Hatred (made locally) spirit is quite natural in an established country that lives on making and transporting goods for its neighbours and

operating without state subsidies which it repays at huge workshops, which employ nearly 4,000 men in service and repair the airplanes of all nations. Sabena, like El Al, buys its planes abroad because it would be unprofitable to repeat what other producers well enough and to divert scarce labour to the attempt.

In 1960 Sabena, together with the enterprising postal services, began experimenting with helicopters. Three years later it started its famous passenger-carrying network of helicopters. Not yet a paying proposition by itself, it is a feeder service for Sabena's international routes. There are today some four dozen landings and departures a day at Brussels' "heliport," a term coined by M.A. Vermeulen, a Sabena vice-president and holder of a private pilot's licence. The Belgians consider coming down from the sky straight into the city bustle below. The Belgians consider themselves pioneers of helicopter travel and marked the carrying of the 100,000th passenger four years ago by the issue of a postage stamp.

C.M. Proponents

Far outnumbered by their neighbours, the Belgians have been eager proponents of the Common Market. It will give their diversified industry new economic lifeblood, in which it can fully exploit its fund of skills and specialisation. The C.M. would probably still be a plan today for the personality of the Belgian Henri Spaak, its chief architect. If Western Europe is not shaking off the mental and emotional shackles of the narrow nationalism that was in political fashion during the 19th century and the first third of the 20th, and adopting a broader continental outlook, which widens national horizons to the vision and historical sense of Henri Spaak more than to any other

What will see the country

through in the end is her chief resource: technical skills. Vast efforts are being made there to pass them from one generation to another through vocational training. Belgium's personal savings is as high as almost nine per cent of the national income.

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Financial analysts have found a very easy way to determine the yield on lottery bonds. It is simply assumed that the buyer buys all the outstanding bonds and subsequently receives all the prizes. The total amount of prizes to be received is computed on an annual compound interest basis (with the help of tables, of course) and compared with the total purchase price of all the bonds. The result is the yield to be expected even when one bond is bought which can be compared with the yield on other investments, e.g. shares, mortgages, etc.

It goes without saying that the yield calculated in this way is only an average; the individual bond-holder will receive no prize at all — and this is usually the case — or a very sizeable prize.

All lottery bonds are quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The curious fact emerges that although lottery bonds are normally issued at par (100 per cent), in the course of time they usually drop below that rate. The reason is probably the fact that lottery bonds are often bought by people of limited means who cannot afford to hold the bonds until redemption and are forced to sell them. A case in point may be the dollar-linked Lottery Bonds of the Defence Loan. They stand at present at 91 per cent although the in-

terest-bearing bonds of the same Defence Loan which were issued at the same time and at similar terms are all quoted above par and in some cases even substantially so. This low price of many lottery bonds, sometimes called the "forgotten children" of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, may open an opportunity for bargain hunters who can afford to take advantage of the depressed rates.

The aforementioned Premium Bonds of the Defence Loan might be considered very attractive at 91 per cent, especially since in the case of the individual bond-holder the interest is paid in cash. The interest is paid in cash. The interest is paid in cash.

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Lottery Bonds Show Highest Yield

By J. YOET

ISRAEL is blessed with many Lottery or Premium Bonds. These, usually issued by Government or public institutions, are intended to enable small investors to lend their money.

These lottery or premium bonds pay either no interest at all or low interest (the bearer bonds of the Mandatory Government are a case in point) but prize drawings are held once or twice yearly, sometimes disbursing appreciable sums.

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Economic News in Brief

Smashing a Cartel

The heavy penalties imposed by the Philadelphia court on leading American manufacturers of electrical equipment were found guilty of price-fixing have already had a dramatic effect on the market in these products. Steam turbines and power transformers are now quoted about 30 per cent below a year ago. Other heavy equipment has dropped by one half. Even lighter appliances have been affected, and an industry where steady prices had prevailed is now in the throes of a severe price war. One result is that foreign competition in this field — which led in the past few years to the placing of huge American orders and to recruitment when some of them were subsequently cancelled for "security" reasons — has virtually ceased, because the foreign bidders are no longer in a position to undercut the U.S. manufacturers. The repercussions of the affair may, however, be even wider, for under American anti-trust legislation a company found guilty of monopolistic practices becomes liable to pay triple damages to anyone who is harmed by its practices. Since the firms indicted supplied electrical equipment to the tune of over \$1,500m. a year, the damages could run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Germans Dislike Credit

The revaluation of the D-mark has not yet affected German export statistics, but observers expect that, coupled with the increasing shortage of skilled manpower, it may slow down sales abroad. The main beneficiaries of this turn will presumably be Italy and the Netherlands. Growing competition within the Common Market is likely to force German industry to concentrate on exports in which it is most efficient, such as steel, metal goods, chemicals and capital equipment. On the other hand, the home market is expected to expand owing to the rising level of employment and to the gradual progress of credit sales, which are still almost unknown in German retail trade. The reluctance of German consumers to buy goods on credit puzzles foreign observers, who have recently tried to persuade employees to buy their products on exceptionally generous terms. Only one per cent took up the offer.

Italy's Development Areas

After ten years of intensive and costly programmes to develop Italy's backward south, a new policy has been announced. It is intended to create a new 100-room hotel in Polyzona area on the island of Maui. The chain's sixth hotel on Hawaii, it will form part of a 3,500-dunam luxury resort with development on Kaanapali Beach.

New Sheraton in Hawaii

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Warning From Foerder

DR. Foerder is again to be congratulated for calling to the public's attention the danger of another inflationary upsurge is imminent unless adequate measures are speedily taken. Yet it may be doubted whether his warning will prove of practical consequence. With the government preoccupied with security, politics, and other urgent issues, and the Knesset already in an electioneering mood, the unpleasant and highly unpopular task of fighting inflation is likely to be unduly delayed.

But at least the public should know where the economy is heading. With all respect to economic theory, psychological forces and human volition play no less an important part in producing inflation than monetary developments, and the crucial point is just that most people — including many businessmen, trade-union leaders and politicians — do not realize what is going on.

CHILDREN, if ever, have inflation deliberately planned. As a rule they are the result of some miscalculation of the state or the nation's income and expenditure, which only becomes evident when it is already too late. But even if it is not the redundant money which is defective, but the people's failure to recognize their excessive income as such and to limit it accordingly, i.e. to keep their spending within habitual limits. In the last resort it is the public which makes the inflation, and it is the public which can break it. In those admittedly infrequent cases when the temptation has been overcome and the surplus money called away, the inflationary effects forecast by economists have failed to materialize.

Unfortunately, when while in this country have shown little

ECONOMIC COMMENT

understanding of the issues at stake and little readiness to follow the advice of experts or of common sense. As a result, in 1960 the rise of national consumption was down and the foreign currency gap widened. In the current year both trends are likely to be accentuated, and the inflationary pressure will start rising. Thus the Israel economy will move into a hectic atmosphere of over-consumption and instability on the eve of that ominous year 1963, when German reparations payments peter out and we shall have to start repaying the Independence Loan.

DR. Foerder's suggestions are excellent as far as they go. The stiffer liquidity regulations proposed by the Bank of Israel are certainly needed in order to replace the old system of ceilings imposed on the credit volume of commercial banks, particularly since credit expansion which amounted in the first two months of 1961 to IL\$7m. i.e. 60 per cent as much as in all of 1960, has become a major lever of monetary pressure. But one may doubt whether this partial reform of credit control will make a sufficiently effective barrier as the ceiling is maintained on interest rates and scarcely any measures are taken to curb the expansion of consumer credits. The raising of the retention quota for foreign currency received under German reparations is obviously a logical inducement to reduce the influx of purchasing power stemming from these D.M.s. But even if it is not the redundant money which is defective, but the people's failure to recognize their excessive income as such and to limit it accordingly, i.e. to keep their spending within habitual limits. In the last resort it is the public which makes the inflation, and it is the public which can break it. In those admittedly infrequent cases when the temptation has been overcome and the surplus money called away, the inflationary effects forecast by economists have failed to materialize.

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to private enterprise and at stake and little readiness to follow the advice of experts or of common sense.

As a matter of fact, what is most irritating about the economic development of our country is that it cannot in any way be regarded as imposed upon us by inexorable exigencies such as mass immigration, defence needs or urgent development projects. The retrenchment of expenditure that is needed is not really big, and could be effected with relative ease by providing the public and its democratic institutions were willing to restrain themselves. Postponing a number of less essential capital projects, re-imposing effective credit controls, inducing substitution recipients to keep them in foreign currency, assisting from the demand for a general wage hike, efficient tax collection (which usually lags at election time) and intensifying control would suffice to change the economic weather within a short time.

It is therefore in terms of such simple, almost trivial moves that one should prevent the deterioration of our economic performance, and not by recourse to such high-sounding notions as excessive employment and what not. If we bow to pressure groups and vested interests and lack the courage to resist wishful thinking, we shall have no one to blame but ourselves.

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Stocks and Commodities

STORMY WEEK ON 'CHANGE'

IT proved to be a stormy week at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Trading in ILDC's big rights issue — almost 11m. — was confined to Sunday, when it was accompanied by a heavy and almost general decline in equities. The ILDC rights, entitling holders to purchase the new shares at 20, were traded at 10 on Sunday and at 20 on Monday as against an anticipated 50 to 60, although by the time the new shares themselves appeared on the Blue List on Wednesday, their price had more or less recovered to 247, buyers in every case, were the losses of the previous week wiped out. Among the Industrials, Ala, Asis and Sahar may be a major factor in the upward movement, while Argaman, substantially overvalued, was quoted on Wednesday at 118. Five points below issue price.

In the light of the above developments, the Sagami Commission, which gives the green light to the decision to hold back further emissions for the time being until the absorption capacity of the market can be examined more closely, taking into particular consideration the impending large issue of Dosh Sea shares which will probably be given priority

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New Start As First Graders

By Deborah Grant

DIPLOMATIC channels inform that a non-South African, a Dane, has been elected chairman. If my sources of information are correct, it would surprise me very much indeed if Dr. Verwoerd were to even comment on the fact, so deeply involved in his own crushing problems, because the event and place is as far removed from him, the Nationalist Government and apartheid as the Negro desert is from the Scottish lochs and glens. The place is Upan Herzi, Petah Tikva, project of the South African Zionist Federation, although the Agency has one of its eggs in this basket if you prefer it, one of its fingers, perhaps two, in this case you are wondering what on earth this article is about, permit me to inform you that I know of what I am writing, having been one of the guinea pigs at the first Upan which ended in February.

We were guinea pigs, not the kind of pigs described in "Animal Farm." The jungle was mainly a South African one with a few people thrown in from Belgian Congo, Brazil, Australia and Scotland. I hope the second group will have as much fun and comradeship as we, the raw recruits had.

Since my knowledge of the Hebrew language was one hundred per cent nil, I was enrolled in Keshet Aleph (First grade), there being nothing lower except the pisa. We had our routine I expect of new Keshet Aleph will be receiving the same treatment, educational of course, as we received. In our day the oldest student would be given the

honour of ringing the bell. At eight a.m. promptly, she would shake vigorously, and throughout the Upan its clamorous voice could be heard calling the pupils to school. In the dining-room they would swallow a final gulp of thick black coffee, then, having gathered their text books, jotters, pencils and pens they would stream forth in answer to the summons with noisy chatter and chatter, down the steps from the dining-room, past the main gate, across the lawn and into the schoolhouse.

In the class room there was Miriam, the teacher, a slim, attractive, dark-haired girl with a bubbling sense of humour. Study would commence. After an hour and a half, the eldest resident would wield once again, her mighty weapon and class was out for tea.

All those pupils who lived within the boundary of the Upan were parents, but we were not all in the one class. Oh no! There were those literary geniuses in the second grade, those masterminds upon whom we would look from a distance with a certain amount of awe and respect.

Though the pupils would proceed with an air of happy abandon, the walk from the schoolhouse to the dining-room was not altogether a quiet one. At that particular moment a bloodcurdling yell might have been heard from a distant corner of the Upan where only the fiercest of the wild beasts were kept during the hours from seven a.m. to three p.m. The sound struck terror in the hearts of the trembling parent envisaging the spectacle of a toddler on the loose, having torn free temporarily from the steel grip of the two nurses

who would tear across the lawn in his pursuit.

Apart from another short break at eleven a.m. the morning would pass uneventfully till twelve-thirty when classes would finish and preparation would commence. Shortly afterwards and for the rest of the afternoon and early evening, the air would be filled with the shouts of the gang who would have been dragged home from a nearby kindergarten just before one p.m. by their semi-reluctant parents.

It is said that one's school days are the happiest in one's life. Too true! Thanks to the powers that were, we did not have a care in the world. Pupils by day, parents by night, we would struggle on hopefully. On many an evening little groups could be seen clustered round the radio sets, drinking room-made coffee, and trying desperately hard to decipher the news in "First Radio." The night would wear on and eventually the class would retire to sleep, some to slumber peacefully till six a.m. while others, who did not know their lessons for the following day, would toss and turn from nightmare dreams. What memories!

French Fashion Show Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A GROUP of 14 French fashion figures are scheduled to arrive today — in spite of the uneasy situation in France — for a series of fashion shows in Israel on behalf of Israeli-Polish. The group includes ten models, who will wear a total of sixty ensembles by the leading French couturiers, among them Dior, Grès, Guy Laroche, Jacques Heim, Jean Dessès, Jean Patou, Jeanne Lanvin, Madeleine de Rauch, Nina Ricci and Maggy Rouff.

The collection to be shown is valued at 160,000 new francs, or some 11,000,000. There will be five shows — three at the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv (April 29, 30, and May 1), one in Jerusalem at the King David Hotel on May 2, and one in Haifa at the Zion Hotel on May 3. Most tickets have already been sold.

Among the prizes donated by Israeli firms to be raffled off at the shows is a Kaiserlin Amant popular car — not otherwise available in Israel.

Among the French visitors are four members of the staff of the Chambre syndicale de la couture parisienne, which has organized the show, including its Director-General, Manuvaldi.



Illustrated left to right: A light and dark green jersey three-piece; orange and white checked dress with flower motif, frilled bib, and the new look in frilled three-quarter length sleeves; black and white apion print beach outfit lined in lime yellow, with tie back, worn over matching swim suit.

Tourist Fashion Show

By Shanti Berlyne

A DELIGHTFUL Fashion Show in the pleasant surroundings of the Hadasah Tourist Club garden was held this week by Klein's for the wives of the University of California at Los Angeles Medical School delegation currently visiting Israel.

Among the 22 items shown were models by Alex Dorn, Jerroli, Elanit, Gortex and Klein's. Heavily preponderant were fabrics in pink and black and white. The show opened with a parade of swimwear, outstanding among which was a black and white outfit — swimsuit, blouse and skirt — trimmed with broderie anglaise, which was at once demure and seductive. Another ensemble which earned deserved applause was a green checked bikini with a shirt-type blouse.

The show leaned heavily on Jersey in its various combinations. Most dramatic among the numbers presented was a blue and white slacks ensemble with huge white chevrons on the front of the sweater, redolent of medieval heraldry. A sugar pink and black three-piece consisted of pink slacks and jacket with black trim to match the sweater.

The freshness and gaiety of pink was again exploited in a three-quarter-length coat lined with pink and

white pied-de-poule. This was worn over a pied-de-poule two-piece featuring patch pockets and topped with an impudent pink straw hat.

Pink lines was used for a three-piece whose full-length coat opened to reveal a loose blouse top with flap pockets, and a straight skirt. The far-reaching influence of Chanel made itself felt in a black and white jersey three-piece — blouse, jacket and skirt — and was complemented by a black and white checked straw hat of the sophisticated plant-pot variety.

Pure silk was used for a number of the ensembles. One in pale olive with large black spots, was cut along classical straight lines with a loose yoke over the pleated back. A black silk barrel-shaped coat was lined with large black and white spots and was worn over a matching pared-down sleeveless, collared sheath tied at the waist with a loose bow.

The lines of the New Look were clearly seen in a dark blue printed silk thigh-length tunic with a slightly flaring pleated skirt.

The haute couture touch was introduced with a dark grey Luxe three-quarter-length cape trimmed in light silver grey. The simple tunic had a silver grey trim at the hem and up part of the seam to match the finish of the coat.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadasah Ben Haim

SHOULD people we know be having a house built near us and at their invitation we go to have a look. The Lady of the House says regretfully that it is not really big enough but it will be a great improvement on the two cramped rooms where we have been living with three children up to now. Because they have had the temerity to build something other than the matchbox structures so popular in the vicinity the house is exciting a lot of comment, most of it unfavourable. The Lady of the House says she would not mind the comment so much if people would not buttonhole her in the street or at the grocer or the hairdresser and tell her she is making a great mistake by having the kitchen face that way, and taking her severely to task for not having a guest room.

bars the entrance with a couple of barrels and some planks. They both explain to me enthusiastically that the rooms will be divided by cupboards and at last all their clothes and toys will be put away tidily. One sighs at this point, breaks in loudly to ask if they intend to have a house or an auditorium and to ask if they realize that such a large room will be impossible to keep warm in the winter. Perhaps, she says audibly to her friends, they intend to have a swimming pool right there in the middle of the house. She adds that she has told them again and again that it will be no good but that young people always think they know better.

As we come back from a tour of what will be the garden we find half a dozen people levering the barrels away with the aid of the planks. When remonstrated with, gently, by the owner, they depart in high dudgeon, remarking that some people think they are too good for other people to look at their floors. They also warn the young owners about the dangers of growing anubias, a sentiment which their parents, who are well known to these sightseers, would not tolerate for a moment if they were informed of it. An Israeli's home is everybody's castle.

A BRAINWAVE CAPRICE OPERA had a house-ful of guests at its opening. This gift shop near the Opera, with a large following of clients and friends in the U.S.A., made it possible to order genuine Modigliani or Frank Leiss in Modigliani and sent direct to the States for \$10.00. CAPRICE OPERA also carries all brands of perfume, watches, Kidex gloves, ties, French dolls and second-hand clothes. Personal checks are accepted and there is a maximum discount. 28 Rue du 4-Septembre, Paris. (Advt.)

Jlem Journalists' Fashion Show

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FOREIGN journalists here for the Eichmann trial had a respite from their serious mood when they were treated to a representative showing of Israeli fashions at the Journalists' Association Independence Day Ball at Jerusalem's International Cultural Centre for Youth.

The show, coordinated by Meira, of Maskit, included models by Maskit, Gortex, Dornia, Ala, Elanit, Gallit, Tricosa, Jerroli, Alad, Matzkin, Teiva, Klein's and the Seligberg Vocational School.

Outstanding among the items presented were Maskit's Hadar, a handwoven three-piece with a motif designed by Amos Hatz, and a Gortex beach outfit consisting of a swimsuit with broderie anglaise trimming on the accompanying skirt and blouse.

Ala, accented with a cotton dress, checked a la Brigitte Bardot and worn with a matching hat. Shoes were by Eterna and Mera. Each of the exhibiting firms donated one of their fashion articles to a raffle.

IN RAIN OR SHARAV the DOWRY from KRAEUPF. 4 Rehov Pisker, Noga Cafe Bldg., Tel Aviv 10-1; 4-7; Tel 26421. Summer blanchette (pique, wafers, fast colours) at bargain rates.

Kindergarten for the Palsied

TWO societies caring for handicapped children have joined forces to open a kindergarten for children suffering from cerebral palsy. Provisionally housed at the moment in a simply equipped room, the kindergarten will soon be moved to premises put at their disposal in Jaffa.

by the Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality. The two cooperating associations are Alin, the Israel Society for Crippled Children, Tel Aviv, and Shalem, the Israel Association for the Cerebral Palsied. The two associations jointly provide transport to and from the kindergarten and cover the very high monthly budget. Two nursery school teachers are employed at the moment, while Mrs. Preuss and Mrs. Jacoby are volunteer workers for Alin and Mrs. Grunberger for Shalem.

The establishment of this kindergarten is a definite step forward in the care of these cruelly afflicted children.

Fill Up on Fish

By Molly Bar-Devid

WHENEVER housewives complain about the high cost of food, I reply: "Fill up on fish." Of course, some kinds of fish are more expensive than meat, but by and large the frozen fillets of fish, fresh carp, sardines and even many kinds of deep-sea fish are much more economical than meat. What's more, fish dishes can be glamorized with sauces and au gratin toppings. Here are some succulent dishes made with fish.

Fish with Sour Cream
1 kilo fish on the bone, salt and pepper, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg, slightly beaten, 1/2 cup milk, 1 tbsp. melted margarine, fat for frying, 1 cup sour cream, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tbsp. chopped green onions, juice of 1/2 lemon, dash of red pepper.

Wipe fish with damp cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Combine flour, egg, milk and margarine; add 1/2 tsp. salt and beat until smooth. Dip fish in batter and fry in hot deep fat until golden brown. Meanwhile, combine sour cream, 1/2 tsp. salt and remaining ingredients. Heat slightly and serve over hot fish.

Fish Croquettes
2 cups flaked fish fillet (about 750 grams raw), 5 tbsp. margarine, 5 tbsp. flour, 1/2 tsp. salt, dash of pepper, 1/4 cup milk, 1 egg, chopped onion, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tsp. vinegar, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 egg, slightly beaten, 2 tbsp. cold water, fat for frying.

Flake the fish (cooked or raw). Melt margarine and blend in the flour, salt and pepper. Add milk slowly and cook until very thick. Add onion, parsley, vinegar and fish and mix well. Chill for several hours. Shape into croquettes. Roll in crumbs and dip in egg mixed with water. Roll again in crumbs. Chill for at least 1 hour. Then fry in hot deep fat until golden brown. Drain on paper and serve with a spicy sauce such as tomato-pepper sauce or egg sauce. Also excellent with a sauce made of packaged mushroom soup, or any of the powdered sauces.

Broiled Marinated Fish
1 kilo fish fillets, 1/2 cup spicy French dressing, paprika.

Wipe thawed out fish fillets with a damp cloth. Cut fish into serving pieces. Marinate in French dressing for several hours. Arrange fish on broiler rack and grill under medium heat for about five minutes on each side until done. Brush with the dressing used for marinating. Remove to hot platter. Pour drippings in broiler pan over the fish. Sprinkle with paprika.

Panned Tuna Fish Sweet and Sour
1 kilo tuna or other fish on bone, cut into steaks, salt and pepper, 2 large onions sliced, 1/2 cup onion vinegar, 1 sprig fresh mint, 1 tbsp. sugar.

Wipe fresh or thawed tuna or other fish on the bone with a cloth and cut into steaks. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Heat enough fat to cover bottom of frying pan. Pan fry fish for about five minutes on each side. Remove fish and set aside. Add onions to fat remaining

in the pan and cook five minutes. Then add vinegar, mint and sugar. Cover and cook five minutes longer. Add fish and heat. To serve cold, pour hot sauce over fish and cool. Then chill.

Norwegian Fish Loaf
1 kilo thawed frozen fish fillets, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup onion vinegar, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup hot sweet cream.

Wash fish and put through a mincer two or three times. Add flour and seasoning and mix well. Add cooled milk and cream, a little at a time, kneading after each addition. Turn into a well greased wonder pot. Place in pan of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour, until firm. Turn out and serve hot with creamed eggs and peas. Also excellent when cold.

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Science Aids Food Industry

By Ya'acov Friedler

A SERIES of research projects and practical tests in the foodstuff conservation field are currently being carried out by the Advisory and Development Station for Food Industry, at the Technion. Some of the tests have already been put to use by the food industry.

At the new vegetable drying plant at Bnei Haili, it was found that leeks, popular for soup making, tend to pink when dehydrated, especially the Negev strain that gives a particularly good yield. The Station's scientists have found a way of overcoming the pinking, by immersing the leek in a certain chemical before dehydration. "Now we would like to establish the scientific reason for the phenomena, and are looking for somebody to finance the study," Dr. Z. Zimmerman, head of the Station, told The Jerusalem Post.

Another problem already solved is a more efficient method of drying dates. The study, paid for by growers in the desert and Jordan Valley, recommended the immersion of the dates in a solution of lye before drying. This dissolves the wax protective casing of the peel, resulting in uniform dehydration of the fruit. This method, already put to use, was found to improve the quality of the fruit and made the process more efficient.

The Station is now working on an efficient conservation method for peeled tomatoes, to be sold in cans, for which there are good markets abroad. The industry in England. This follows the economic failure of tomato puree which was found to be too expensive. The industry has therefore decided on the canning of peeled tomatoes and juice. Unfortunately, the money-maker strain has been found unsuitable for both, as it is too pale and does not keep an attractive colour, making it hard to sell.

The Station scientists believe that the time has come to consider raising crops specially for the canning industry, which has excellent export prospects, rather than having to make do with surplus, mainly of second class produce. They believe that it is essential to grow other tomatoes apart from the money-maker, which can be exported only in the fresh state, because of its "colour bar."

The Station is also engaged on a project, the Hatzor plant of extracting apple juice, especially from strains not very suitable for selling as table apples. Eventually, this study will lead to a cider making process, when surplus become bigger, the scientists say. At the same time they are testing methods of processing banana pulp in view of the increasing surplus of this fruit.

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